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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA-EASTERN DIVISION

12 STEVEN D. CUMMINGS, ) Case No. EDCV 17-00056-AS  
13 )  
14 Plaintiff, ) MEMORANDUM OPINION AND  
15 )  
16 v. ) ORDER OF REMAND  
17 )  
18 NANCY A. BERRYHILL,<sup>1</sup> )  
Acting Commissioner of the )  
Social Security Administration, )  
Defendant. )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

19  
20 Pursuant to Sentence 4 of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), IT IS HEREBY ORDERED  
21 that this matter be remanded for further administrative action  
22 consistent with this Opinion.

23 PROCEEDINGS  
24

25 On January 12, 2017, Plaintiff filed a Complaint seeking review of  
26 the denial of his applications for Disability Insurance Benefits and  
27

28 <sup>1</sup> Nancy A. Berryhill is now the Acting Commissioner of the  
Social Security Administration and is substituted in for Acting  
Commissioner Caroyln W. Colvin in this case. See 42 U.S.C. § 205(g).

1 Supplemental Security Income. (Docket Entry No. 1). The parties have  
2 consented to proceed before the undersigned United States Magistrate  
3 Judge. (Docket Entry Nos. 11-12). On June 7, 2017, Defendant filed an  
4 Answer along with the Administrative Record ("AR"). (Docket Entry Nos.  
5 15-16). The parties filed a Joint Stipulation ("Joint Stip.") on  
6 December 19, 2017, setting forth their respective positions regarding  
7 Plaintiff's claim. (Docket Entry No. 21).

8  
9 The Court has taken this matter under submission without oral  
10 argument. See C.D. Cal. L.R. 7-15.

11  
12 **BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION**  
13

14 On March 26, 2013, Plaintiff, formerly employed as a seamstress (in  
15 prison), metal cutter, day laborer (construction), cashier, truck loader  
16 (grain elevator), and concrete mixer/pourer (see AR 32-36, 326-32),  
17 filed applications for Disability Insurance Benefits and Supplemental  
18 Security Income, both alleging a disability since October 15, 2008. (See  
19 AR 270-77; but see AR 31, 48-49 [at the administrative hearing,  
20 Plaintiff alleged an amended onset date of June 1, 2011]).

21  
22 On March 4, 2015, the Administrative Law Judge ["ALJ"], Jesse J.  
23 Pease, heard testimony from Plaintiff (represented by counsel) and  
24 vocational expert ("VE") Corinne Porter. (See AR 30-49). On May 8,  
25 2015, the ALJ issued a decision denying Plaintiff's applications. (See  
26 AR 11-22). Applying the five-step sequential process, the ALJ found at  
27 step one that Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful activity  
28 since October 15, 2008, the alleged onset date. (AR 13). At step two,  
the ALJ determined that Plaintiff had the following severe impairments:

1 "a history of thyroid cancer, chronic liver disease secondary to  
2 hepatitis, hypertension, degenerative changes of the left knee,  
3 hepatitis B and C, a history of hypothyroidism, status post  
4 thyroidectomy, depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder"  
5 (AR 13). At step three, the ALJ determined that Plaintiff did not have  
6 an impairment or combination of impairments that met or medically  
7 equaled the severity of any of the listings enumerated in the  
8 regulations (AR 14-15).

9  
10 The ALJ then determined that Plaintiff had the residual functional  
11 capacity ("RFC")<sup>2</sup> to perform a full range of medium work<sup>3</sup> with the  
12 following limitations: can lift and/or carry 25 pounds frequently and 50  
13 pounds occasionally; can sit for 6 hours out of 8-hour workday; can  
14 stand and/or walk for 6 hours out of an 8-hour workday; can frequently  
15 do all postural activities but no climbing of ladders, ropes or  
16 scaffolds; cannot be exposed to hazardous machinery and unprotected  
17 heights; limited to simple and routine tasks and no work requiring  
18 hypervigilance or the safety of others; and needs to work in a non-  
19 public environment with only non-intense interaction with co-workers and  
20 supervisors. (AR 15-20). At step four, the ALJ determined that  
21 Plaintiff was not able to perform any past relevant work (AR 20).  
22 Relying on the testimony of the VE, the ALJ found, at step five, that  
23 Plaintiff could perform jobs existing in significant numbers in the  
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26 <sup>2</sup> A Residual Functional Capacity is what a claimant can still do  
27 despite existing exertional and nonexertional limitations. See 20  
28 C.F.R. §§ 404.1545(a)(1), 416.945(a)(1).

<sup>3</sup> "Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time  
with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds."  
20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1567(c), 416.967(c).

1 national economy. (AR 20-21). Accordingly, the ALJ determined that  
2 Plaintiff was not under a disability as defined by the Social Security  
3 Act, from October 15, 2008, through the date of the decision. (AR 21).  
4

5 The Appeals Council denied Plaintiff's request for review on  
6 November 8, 2016. (See AR 1-5, 7). Plaintiff now seeks judicial review  
7 of the ALJ's decision, which stands as the final decision of the  
8 Commissioner. 42 U.S.C. §§ 405(g), 1383©.  
9

#### 10 STANDARD OF REVIEW

11

12 This Court reviews the Administration's decision to determine if  
13 it is free of legal error and supported by substantial evidence. See  
14 Brewes v. Comm'r, 682 F.3d 1157, 1161 (9th Cir. 2012). "Substantial  
15 evidence" is more than a mere scintilla, but less than a preponderance.  
16 Garrison v. Colvin, 759 F.3d 995, 1009 (9th Cir. 2014). To determine  
17 whether substantial evidence supports a finding, "a court must consider  
18 the record as a whole, weighing both evidence that supports and evidence  
19 that detracts from the [Commissioner's] conclusion." Aukland v.  
20 Massanari, 257 F.3d 1033, 1035 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal quotation  
21 omitted). As a result, "[i]f the evidence can support either affirming  
22 or reversing the ALJ's conclusion, [a court] may not substitute [its]  
23 judgment for that of the ALJ." Robbins v. Soc. Sec. Admin., 466 F.3d  
24 880, 882 (9th Cir. 2006).  
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**PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTIONS**

Plaintiff alleges that the ALJ erred in failing to properly evaluate the opinion of consultative psychiatric examiner, Dr. Lorca. (See Joint Stip. at 4-10).

**DISCUSSION**

After consideration of the record as a whole, the Court finds that Plaintiff's claim of error warrants a remand for further consideration.

**A. The ALJ Failed to Consider The Opinion of Examining Psychiatrist, Jeryl Lorca, M.D.**

Plaintiff asserts that the ALJ failed to provide any reasons, or even specific and legitimate reasons, for rejecting the opinion of examining psychiatrist, Dr. Lorca, concerning certain moderate limitations. (See Joint Stip. at 4-10). Defendant asserts that the ALJ properly interpreted the opinion of Dr. Lorca. (See Joint Stip. at 10-15).

An ALJ must take into account all medical opinions of record. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1527(b), 416.927(b). "Generally, a treating physician's opinion carries more weight than an examining physician's, and an examining physician's opinion carries more weight than a reviewing physician's." Holohan v. Massanari, 246 F.3d 1195, 1202 (9th Cir. 2001); see also Lester v. Chater, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1995).

1 If a treating or examining doctor's opinion is not contradicted by  
2 another doctor, the ALJ can reject the opinion only for "clear and  
3 convincing reasons." Carmickle v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin., 533 F.3d  
4 1155, 1164 (9th Cir. 2008); Lester v. Chater, 81 F.3d at 830-31. If the  
5 treating or examining doctor's opinion is contradicted by another  
6 doctor, the ALJ must provide "specific and legitimate reasons" for  
7 rejecting the opinion. Orn v. Astrue, 495 F.3d 625, 632 (9th Cir.  
8 2007); Lester v. Chater, supra.

9  
10 On October 29, 2013, Jeriel Lorca, M.D., a psychiatrist at Pelican  
11 Medical Group, prepared a report following a comprehensive psychiatric  
12 evaluation of Plaintiff. (See AR 665-71). Based on Plaintiff's  
13 complaints and statements concerning his present illness, past  
14 psychiatric history, medications, family psychiatric history, past  
15 medical history, social history, education history, habits, legal  
16 history, employment history and activities of daily living (see AR 665-  
17 67), and the results of a mental status examination (see AR 667-69), Dr.  
18 Lorca diagnosed Plaintiff, inter alia, with post-traumatic stress  
19 disorder, and assessed a current Global Assessment Functioning Score of  
20 50. Dr. Lorca opined that Plaintiff had the following psychiatric  
21 limitations: Plaintiff is mildly limited in his abilities to perform  
22 simple and repetitive tasks, to maintain regular attendance, to perform  
23 work activities on a consistent basis, and to accept instructions from  
24 supervisors; Plaintiff is moderately limited in his abilities to perform  
25 detailed and complex tasks, to perform work activities without  
26 additional or special supervision, to complete a normal workday or work  
27 week without interruptions resulting from any psychiatric conditions,  
28 and to deal with the usual stresses encountered in competitive work; and

1 Plaintiff is markedly limited in his ability to interact with co-workers  
2 and the public. (AR 669-70).

3  
4 After summarizing the mental examination component of Dr. Lorca's  
5 report (see AR 18), and after stating that "[a]s for the opinion  
6 evidence, in determining the claimant's residual functional capacity,  
7 no single assessment has been completely adopted as the residual  
8 functional capacity determined herein" (AR 18), the ALJ addressed Dr.  
9 Lorca's opinion as follows:

10  
11 The undersigned has considered and gives great weight to  
12 Dr. Lorca who opined mild and moderate limitations (Exhibit  
13 11F). This was based on an in-person exam, well-supported by  
14 objective, medically acceptable clinical and laboratory  
15 diagnostic techniques, the assessment is complete, specific  
16 facts are cited upon which the conclusion is based, and is  
17 largely consistent with the record as a whole. Therefore, it  
18 is given great weight.

19  
20 (AR 19-20).

21  
22 Although the ALJ claimed to give "great weight" to Dr. Lorca's  
23 opinion, the ALJ appears not to have taken Dr. Lorca's opinion -- that  
24 Plaintiff is moderately limited in his abilities to perform work  
25 activities without additional or special supervision, to complete a  
26 normal workday or work week without interruptions resulting from any  
27 psychiatric conditions, and to deal with the usual stresses encountered  
28 in competitive work -- into account when determining Plaintiff's RFC.

1 (See AR 15-20). See Richardson v. Colvin, 2016 WL 4487823, \*5 (C.D.  
2 Cal. Aug. 23, 2016)(ALJ erred in accepting an examining physician's  
3 opinion that the claimant had a moderate limitation in the ability to  
4 respond appropriately to usual work situations and changes in a routine  
5 work setting but not incorporating that limitation into the RFC); Gentry  
6 v. Colvin, 2013 WL 6185170, \*14-\*16 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 26, 2013)(ALJ erred  
7 in crediting an examining physician's opinion that the claimant had a  
8 moderate limitation in the ability to interact appropriately with co-  
9 workers and supervisors but failing to include such limitation in the  
10 RFC or in a hypothetical question to the vocational expert).

11  
12 Defendant correctly points out that the ALJ accepted Dr. Lorca's  
13 opinion that Plaintiff was mildly limited in his abilities to perform  
14 simple and routine tasks, to accept instructions from supervisors, and  
15 to interact with co-workers and the public. (See Joint Stip. at 13).  
16 However, contrary to Defendant's assertion (see Joint Stip. at 13), Dr.  
17 Lorca did, in fact, opine that Plaintiff needed additional or special  
18 supervision. (See AR 670 [Dr. Lorca stated that Plaintiff was  
19 moderately limited in his ability to "[p]erform work activities without  
20 additional or special supervision"]).

21  
22 Defendant's reliance on Stubbs-Danielson v. Astrue, 539 F.3d 1169  
23 (9th Cir. 2008) (see Joint Stip. at 12-13) is unfounded. In Stubbs-  
24 Danielson, the Ninth Circuit found that the ALJ did not err because the  
25 ALJ's assessment of the claimant adequately captured certain  
26 restrictions where the assessment was consistent with restrictions  
27 identified in the medical testimony. Id. at 1174 ("The ALJ translated  
28 Stubbs-Danielson's condition, including the pace and mental limitations,



1 into the only concrete restrictions available to him -- Dr. Eather's  
2 recommended restriction to 'simple tasks.'"). In contrast, here, the  
3 ALJ did not attempt to translate three of the moderate limitations found  
4 by Dr. Lorca (performing work activities without additional or special  
5 supervision, completing a normal workday or work week without  
6 interruptions resulting from any psychiatric conditions, and dealing  
7 with the usual stresses encountered in competitive work) into  
8 Plaintiff's RFC.  
9

10       Moreover, Defendant's attempt to support the ALJ's RFC  
11 determination based on the opinion of the State agency review physician,  
12 L.O. Mallare, M.D. -- (see AR 20 ["The undersigned has considered and  
13 gives great weight to psychiatric State agency review physicians who  
14 opined moderate limitations (Exhibits 6A, p. 8; and 7A, p. 8). In the  
15 present instance, the State Agency consultants' access to and review of  
16 the entire medical evidence render their opinions both current and  
17 comprehensive."]), see Joint Stip. at 14, -- fails. First, it appears,  
18 based on the ALJ's citations, that the ALJ was referring to Dr.  
19 Mallare's findings in the section concerning "B" criteria of the  
20 Listings that Plaintiff had moderate difficulties in maintaining social  
21 functioning and in difficulties in maintaining concentration,  
22 persistence or pace (see AR 110, 127), and not to the moderate  
23 limitations found by Dr. Mallare in his mental residual functional  
24 capacity assessment. Second, the ALJ only mentioned Dr. Mallare's  
25 opinion regarding moderate limitations. The moderate limitations found  
26 by Dr. Mallare in his assessment (and to which the ALJ arguably gave  
27 great weight) -- specifically, Plaintiff is moderately limited in his  
28

1 abilities to understand and remember detailed instructions; to carry out  
2 detailed instructions; to maintain attention and concentration for  
3 extended periods; to perform activities within a schedule, maintain  
4 regular attendance and be punctual within customary tolerances; to  
5 complete a normal workday and workweek without interruptions from  
6 psychologically based symptoms and to perform at a consistent pace  
7 without an unreasonable number and length of rest periods; to interact  
8 appropriately with the general public; to respond appropriately to  
9 changes in the work setting; to be aware of normal hazards and take  
10 appropriate precautions (see AR 115-16) -- are consistent with and/or  
11 do not contradict Dr. Lorca's opinion about Plaintiff's moderate  
12 limitations in his abilities to perform work activities without  
13 additional or special supervision, to complete a normal workday or work  
14 week without interruptions resulting from any psychiatric conditions,  
15 and to deal with the usual stresses encountered in competitive work.

16  
17 Here, the ALJ did not provide any reasons, much less "specific and  
18 legitimate" reasons or "clear and convincing" reasons, for rejecting Dr.  
19 Lorca's opinion regarding Plaintiff's moderate limitations in performing  
20 work activities without additional or special supervision, in completing  
21 a normal workday or work week without interruptions resulting from any  
22 psychiatric conditions, and in dealing with the usual stresses  
23 encountered in competitive work in determining Plaintiff's RFC.

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1    **B.    Remand Is Warranted**

2  
3        The decision whether to remand for further proceedings or order an  
4 immediate award of benefits is within the district court's discretion.  
5 Harman v. Apfel, 211 F.3d 1172, 1175-78 (9th Cir. 2000). Where no  
6 useful purpose would be served by further administrative proceedings,  
7 or where the record has been fully developed, it is appropriate to  
8 exercise this discretion to direct an immediate award of benefits. Id.  
9 at 1179 ("[T]he decision of whether to remand for further proceedings  
10 turns upon the likely utility of such proceedings."). However, where,  
11 as here, the circumstances of the case suggest that further  
12 administrative review could remedy the Commissioner's errors, remand is  
13 appropriate. McLeod v. Astrue, 640 F.3d 881, 888 (9th Cir. 2011);  
14 Harman v. Apfel, 211 F.3d at 1179-81.

15  
16        A remand is appropriate where, as here, the ALJ finds a physician's  
17 opinion credible but then fails to include or address material aspects  
18 of that opinion in the RFC determination. See Bagby v. Commissioner,  
19 606 Fed. Appx, 888, 890 (9th Cir. 2015). Because outstanding issues  
20 must be resolved before a determination of disability can be made, and  
21 "when the record as a whole creates serious doubt as to whether the  
22 [Plaintiff] is, in fact, disabled within the meaning of the Social  
23 Security Act," further administrative proceedings would serve a useful  
24 purpose and remedy defects. Burrell v. Colvin, 775 F.3d 1133, 1141 (9th  
25 Cir. 2014)(citations omitted).

1 ORDER

2  
3 For the foregoing reasons, the decision of the Commissioner is  
4 reversed, and the matter is remanded for further proceedings pursuant  
5 to Sentence 4 of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).  
6

7 LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.  
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9 DATED: February 9, 2018  
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11 \_\_\_\_\_/s/  
12 ALKA SAGAR  
13 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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